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The AMERICAN CRISIS, No II.

By the Author of COMMON SENSE.

To LORD HOWE.

What's in the name of LORD, *that I should fear,*
To bring my grievance to the public ear. CHURCHILL.

UNIVERSAL empire is the prerogative of a writer. His concerns are with all mankind, and though he cannot command their obedience, he can assign them their duty. The republick of letters is more antient than monarchy, and of far higher character in the world than the vassal court of Britain; he that rebels against reason is a real rebel, but he, that in defence of reason, rebels against tyranny, has a better title to DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, than George the Third.

As a military man, your Lordship may hold out the sword of war, and call it the ULTIMA RATIO REGUM: *The last Reason of Kings*; we in return can shew you the sword of justice, and call it, "The best Scourge of Tyrants." The first of these two may threaten, or even frighten, for awhile, and cast a sickly langour over an insulted people, but reason will soon recover the debauch, and restore them again to tranquil fortitude. Your Lordship, I find, has now commenced author, and published a proclamation; I too have published a crisis; as they stand, they are the antipodes of each other; both cannot rise at once, and one of them must descend: And so quick is the revolution of things, that your Lordship's performance, I see, has already fallen many degrees from its first place, and is now just visible on the edge of the political horizon.

It is surprizing to what pitch of infatuation blind folly and obstinacy will carry mankind, and your Lordship's drowsy proclamation is a proof that it does not even quit them in their sleep. Perhaps you thought America too was taking a nap, and therefore, chose, like Satan to Eve, to whisper the delusion softly, lest you should awake her. This continent, Sir, is too extensive to sleep all at once, and too watchful, even in its slumbers, not to startle at the unhallowed foot of an invader. You may issue your proclamations, and welcome, for we have learned to "*reverence ourselves*," and scorn the insulting ruffian that employs you. America, for your deceased brother's sake, would gladly have shewn you respect, and it is a new aggravation to her feelings, that *Howe* should be forgetful, and raise his sword against those, who at their own charge, raised a monument to his brother. But your master has commanded, and you have not enough of nature left to refuse. Surely! there must be something strangely degenerating in the love of monarchy, that can so completely wear a man down to an ingrate, and make him proud to lick the dust that kings have trod upon. A few more years, should you survive them, will bestow on you the title of an old man, and in some hour of future reflection, you may probably find the fitness of Woolsey's despairing penitence. "*Had I served my GOD as faithfully as I served* "*my King, he would not thus have forsaken me in my* "*old age.*"

The character you appear to us in, is truly ridiculous. Your friends, the Tories, announced your coming with high descriptions of your unlimitted powers; but your proclamation has given them the lie, by shewing you to be a Commissioner without authority.

Had your powers been ever so great, they were nothing to us, farther than we pleased; because we had the same right which other nations had, to do what we thought was best. "THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, will sound as pompously in the world, or in history, as "*The Kingdom of Great-Britain*;" The character of *General Washington*, will fill a page with as much lustre as that of *Lord Howe*; and the *Congress* have as much right to command the *King and Parliament* of London, to desist from legislation, as *they* or you have to command the Congress. Only suppose how laughable such an edict would appear from us, and then, in that merry mood, do but turn the tables upon yourself, and you will see how your proclamation is received here. Having thus placed you in a proper position, in which you may have a full view of folly, and learn to despise it, I hold up to you, for that purpose, the following quotation from your own lunarian proclamation: "And we (Lord Howe and General Howe) do command, (and in his Majesty's name forsooth) all such persons as are assembled together, under the name of general or provincial Congresses, Committees, Conventions, or other Associations, by whatever name or names known or distinguished, to desist and cease from all such treasonable actings and doings."

You introduce your proclamation by referring to your declarations of the 14th of July and 19th of September. In the last of these you sunk yourself below the character of a private gentleman. That I may not seem to accuse you unjustly, I shall state the circumstance: By a verbal invitation of yours, communicated to Congress by General Sullivan, then a prisoner on his parole, you signified your desire of conferring with some members of that body as private gentlemen. It was beneath the dignity of the American Congress to pay any regard to a message, that at best was but a genteel affront, and had too much of the ministerial complexion of tampering with private persons; and which might probably have been the case, had the gentlemen who were deputed on that business, possessed that easy kind of virtue which an English courtier is so truly distinguished by. Your request, however, was complied with, for honest men are naturally more tender of their civil than their political fame. The interview ended as every sensible man thought it would; for your Lordship knows, as well as the writer of the Crisis, that it is impossible for the King of England to promise the repeal, or even the revisal, of any acts of parliament; wherefore, on your part, you had nothing to say, more than to request, in the room of demanding, the entire surrender of the Continent; and then, if that was complied with, to promise, that the inhabitants should escape with their lives. This was the upshot of the conference. You informed the conferees, that you were two months in soliciting these powers. We ask, what powers? for as Commissioner you have none. If you mean the power of pardoning, it is an oblique proof that your master was determined to sacrifice all before him; and that you were two months in dissuading him from his purpose. Another evidence of his savage obstinacy! From your own account of the matter, we may justly draw these two conclusions; first, that you serve a monster; and secondly, that never was a commissioner sent on a more foolish errand than yourself. This plain language may perhaps sound uncouthly to an ear vitiated by courtly refinements; but words were made for use, and the fault lies in deserving them, or the abuse in applying them unfairly.

Soon after your return to New York, you published a very illiberal and unmanly hand-bill against the Congress; for it was certainly stepping out of the line of common civility, first to screen your national pride, by soliciting an interview with them as private gentlemen, and in the conclusion to endeavour to deceive the multitude, by making an hand-bill attack on the whole body of the Congress; you got them together under one name, and abused them under another. But the King you serve, and the cause you support, afford you so few instances of acting the gentleman, that out of pity to your situation, the Congress pardoned the insult by taking no notice of it.

You say in that hand-bill, "that they, the Congress, "disavowed every purpose for reconciliation, not consonant with their extravagant and inadmissible claim of "Independence." Why, God bless me! what have you to do with our Independence? we ask no leave of yours to set it up; we ask no money of yours to support it; we can do better without your fleets and armies than with them; you may soon have enough to do to protect yourselves without being burthened with us. We are very willing to be at peace with you, to buy of you and sell to you, and, like young beginners in the world, to work for our own living; therefore, why do you put yourselves out of cash, when we know you cannot spare it, and we do not desire you to run into debt? I am willing, Sir, you should see your folly in every view I can place it, and for that reason descend sometimes to tell you in jest, what I wish to see in earnest. But to be more serious with you, why do you say "their" Independence? To set you right, Sir, we tell you, that the Independency is *ours*, not *theirs*. The Congress were authorized by every state on the continent, to publish it to all the world, and in so doing, are not to be considered as the inventors, but only as the heralds that proclaimed it, or the office from which the sense of the people received a legal form; and it was as much as any or all their heads were worth, to have treated with you on the subject of submission, under any name whatever. But we know the men in whom we have trusted; can England say the same of her parliament?

I come now more particularly to your proclamation of the 30th of November last. Had you gained an entire conquest over all the armies of America, and then put forth a proclamation, offering (what you call) mercy, your conduct would have had some specious shew of humanity; but to creep by surprise into a province, and there endeavour to terrify and seduce the inhabitants from their just allegiance to the rest by promises, which you neither meant nor were able to fulfil, is both cruel and unmanly: Cruel in its effects; because, unless you can keep all the ground you have marched over, how are you, in the words of your proclamation, to secure to your proselytes "the enjoyment of their property? What are to become either of your new adopted subjects, or your old friends the Tories, in Burlington, Bordenton, Trenton, Mountholly, and many other places, where you proudly lorded it for a few days, and then fled with the precipitation of a pursued thief? What, I say, are to become of those wretches? What are to become of those who went over to you from this city and State? What more can you say to them than "*Shift for yourselves?*" Or what more can they hope for than to wander like vagabonds over the face of the earth? You may now tell them to take their leave of America, and all that once was theirs. Recommend them, for consolation, to your master's court, there perhaps they may make a shift to live on the scraps of some dangling parasite, and choose companions among thousands like themselves. A traitor is the foulest fiend on earth!

In a political sense we ought to thank you for thus bequeathing estates to the Continent, we shall soon, at this rate, be able to carry on a war without expence, and grow rich by the ill policy of Lord Howe, and the generous defection of the Tories. Had you set your foot into this city you would have bestowed estates upon us which we never thought of, by bringing forth traitors we were unwilling to suspect. But these men, you'll say, "*are his Majesty's most faithful subjects*;" let that honour then be all their fortune, and let his Majesty take them to himself.

I am now thoroughly disgusted with them; they live in ungrateful ease, and bend their whole minds to mischief. It seems as if GOD had given them over to a spirit of infidelity, and that they are open to conviction in no other line but that of punishment. It is time to have done with tarring, feathering, carting, and taking securities for their future good behaviour; every sensible man must feel a conscious shame at seeing a poor fellow hawked for a show about the streets, when it is known that he is only the tool of some principal villain, biassed into his offence by the force of false reasoning, or bribed thereto through sad necessity. We dishonour ourselves by attacking such trifling characters, while greater ones are suffered to escape; 'tis our duty to find them out, and their proper punishment would be to exile them from the Continent forever. The circle of them is not so great as some imagine; the influence of a few have tainted many who are not naturally corrupt. A continual circulation of lies among those who are not much in the way of hearing them contradicted, will in time pass for truth; and the crime lies not in the believer but the inventor. I am not for declaring war against every man that appears not so warm as myself: Difference of constitution, temper, habit of speaking, and many other things will go a great way in fixing the outward character of a man, yet simple honesty may remain at bottom. Some men have naturally a military turn, and can brave hardships and the risk of life with a cheerful face; others have not, no slavery appears to them so great as the fatigue of arms, and no terror so powerful as that of personal danger. What can we say? We cannot alter nature, neither ought we to punish the son because the father begot him in a cowardly mood. However, I believe, most men have more courage than they know of, and that a little at first is enough to begin with. I knew the time when I thought that the whistling of a cannon ball would have frighted me almost to death; but I have since tried it, and find I can stand it with as little discomposure, and (I believe) with a much easier conscience than your Lordship. The same dread would return to me again were I in your situation, for my solemn belief of your cause is, that it is hellish and damnable, and under that conviction, every thinking man's heart must fail him.

From a concern that a good cause should be dishonoured by the least disunion among us, I said in my former paper, No. 1. "That should the enemy now be expelled, I wish "with all the sincerity of a Christian, that the names of "Whig and Tory might never more be mentioned;" but there is a knot of men among us of such a venomous cast, that they will not admit even one's good wishes to act in their favour. Instead of rejoicing that Heaven had, as it were, providentially preserved this city from plunder and destruction, by delivering so great a part of the enemy into our hands, with so little effusion of blood, they stubbornly affected to disbelieve it till within an hour, nay half an hour, of the prisoners arriving: And the Quakers put forth a testimony, dated the 20th of December, signed "*John Pemberton*," declaring their attachment to the British government.* These men are continually harping on the great sin of *our* bearing arms, but the King of Britain may lay waste the world in blood and famine, and they, poor fallen souls, have nothing to say.

In some future paper I intend to distinguish between the different kind of persons who have been denominated Tories: for this I am clear in, that all are not so who have been called so, nor all men Whigs who were once thought so; and as I mean not to conceal the name of any true friend when there shall be occasion to mention him, neither will I that of an enemy who ought to be known, let his rank, station, or religion, be what it may. Much pains have been taken by some to set your Lordship's private character in an amiable light, but as it has chiefly been done by men who know nothing about you, and who are no ways remarkable for their attachment to us, we have no just authority for believing it. George the Third was imposed upon us by the same arts, but TIME, at length, has done him justice, and the same fate may probably attend your Lordship. Your avowed purpose here, is to kill, conquer, plunder, pardon and enslave; and the ravages of your army through the Jerseys have been marked with as much barbarism as if you had openly professed yourself the prince of ruffians; not even the appearance of humanity has been preserved either on the march or the retreat of your troops; no general order, that I could ever learn, has ever been issued to prevent or even forbid your troops from robbery wherever they came, and the only instance of justice, if it can be called such, which has distinguished you for impartiality, is, that you treated and plundered all alike; what could not be carried away have been destroyed, and mahogany furniture have been deliberately laid on the fire for fuel, rather than the men should be fatigued with cutting wood.† There was a time when the Whigs confided much in your supposed candour, and the Tories rested themselves on your favour; the experiments have now been made, and failed; and every town, nay every cottage, in the Jerseys, where your arms have been, is a testimony against you. How you may rest under this sacrifice of character I know not, but this I know, that you sleep and rise with the daily curses of thousands upon you; perhaps the misery which the Tories have suffered by your proffered

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* *I have ever been careful of charging offences upon whole societies of men, but as the paper referred to is put forth by an unknown set of men, who claim to themselves the right of representing the whole; and while the whole society of Quakers admit its validity by a silent acknowledgment, it is impossible that any distinction can be made by the publick; and the more so because the New-York paper, of the 30th of December, printed by permission of our enemies, says, that "the Quakers begin to speak openly of their attachment to the British constitution." We are certain that we have many friends among them, and wish to know them.*

† *As some people may doubt the truth of such wanton destruction, I think it necessary to inform, that one of the people called Quakers, who lives at Trenton, gave me this information at the house of Mr. Michael Hutchinson (one of the same profession) who lives near to Trenton ferry, on the Pennsylvania side; Mr. Hutchinson being present.*

mercy may give them some claim to their country's pity, and be in the end the best favour you could shew them.

In a folio general order book belonging to Colonel Rahl's battalion, taken at Trenton, and now in the possession of the Council of Safety for this State, the following barbarous order is frequently repeated, "*His Excellency the* "COMMANDER IN CHIEF *orders, that all inhabitants* "*which shall be found with arms, not having an officer* "*with them, shall be immediately taken and hung up.*" How many you may thus have privately sacrificed we know not, and the account can only be settled in another world. Your treatment of prisoners, in order to distress them to inlist into your infernal service, is not to be equalled by any instance in Europe. Yet this is the humane Lord Howe and his brother, whom the Tories and their three-quarter kindred the Quakers, or some of them at least, have been holding up for patterns of justice and mercy!

A bad cause will ever be supported by bad means and bad men, and whoever will be at the pains of examining strictly into things, will find that one and the same spirit of opposition and impiety, more or less, governs through your whole party in both countries. Not many days ago I accidentially fell in company with a person of this city, noted for espousing your cause, and on my remarking to him, "that it appeared clear to me, by the late providential turn of affairs, that GOD Almighty was visibly on our side," "he replied, "We care nothing for that, you may have HIM, and welcome; if we have but enough of devil on our side, we shall do." However carelessly this might be spoken matters not, 'tis still the insensible principle that directs all your conduct, and will at last most assuredly deceive and ruin you.

If ever a nation was mad and foolish, blind to its own interest, and bent on its own destruction, it is Britain. There are such things as national sins, and though the punishment of individuals may be reserved to *another* world, national punishment can only be inflicted in *this* world. Britain, as a nation, is in my inmost belief the greatest and most ungrateful offender against GOD on the face of the whole earth. Blessed with all the commerce she could wish for, and furnished by a vast extension of dominion, with the means of civilizing both the eastern and western world, she has made no other use of both than proudly to idolize her own "Thunder," and rip up the bowels of whole countries for what she could get;—like Alexander, she has made war her sport, and inflicted misery for prodigality sake. The blood of India is not yet repaid, nor the wretchedness of Africa yet requited. Of late she has enlarged her list of national cruelties by her butcherly destruction of the Caraibs of St. Vincent's, and in returning an answer by the sword to the meek prayer for "*Peace, Liberty and Safety.*" These are serious things; and whatever a foolish tyrant, a debauched court, a trafficking legislature, or a blinded people may think, the national account with Heaven must some day or other be settled. All countries have sooner or later been called to their reckoning; the proudest empires have sunk when the balance was struck; and Britain, like an individual penitent, must undergo her day of sorrow, and the sooner it happens to her the better. As I wish it over, I wish it to come, but withal wish that it may be as light as possible.

Perhaps your Lordship has no taste for serious things; by your connexions in England I should suppose not; Therefore I shall drop this part of the subject, and take it up in a line in which you will better understand me.

By what means, may I ask, do you expect to conquer America? If you could not effect it in the summer, when our army was less than yours, nor in the winter when we had none, how are you to do it? In point of generalship you have been outwitted, and in point of fortitude outdone; your advantages turn out to your loss, and so we see that it is in our power to ruin you by gifts: Like a game of draughts, we can move out of *one* square to let you come in, in order that we may afterwards take two or three for one; and as we can always keep a double corner for ourselves, we can always prevent a total defeat. You cannot be so insensible as not to see that we have two to one the advantage of you, because we conquer by a drawn game, and you lose by it. Burgoyne might have taught your Lordship this knowledge; he has been long a student in the doctrine of chances.

I have no other idea of conquering countries than by subduing the armies which defend them: Have you done this, or can you do this? If you have not, it would be civil in you to let your proclamations alone for the present; otherwise, you will ruin more Tories by your grace and favour, than you will Whigs by your arms.

Were you to obtain possession of this city, you would not know what to do with it more than plunder it. To hold it, in the manner you hold New-York, would be an additional dead weight upon your hands; and if a general conquest is your object, you had better be without the city than with it. When you have defeated all our armies, the cities will fall into your hands of themselves; but to creep into them in the manner you got into Princeton, Trenton, &c. is like robbing an orchard in the night before the fruit be ripe, and running away in the morning. Your experiment in the Jerseys is sufficient to teach you that you have something more to do than barely to get into other people's houses; and your new converts, to whom you promised all manner of protection, and seduced into new guilt by pardoning them for their former virtues, must begin to have a very contemptible opinion both of your power and your policy. Your authority in the Jerseys is now reduced to the small circle which your army occupies, and your proclamation is no where else seen, unless it be to be laughed at. The mighty subduers of the Continent are retreated into a nutshell, and the proud forgivers of our sins are fled from those they came to pardon; and all this at a time when they were dispatching vessel after vessel to England with the great news of every day. In short, you have managed your Jersey expedition so very dexterously, that the dead only are conquerors, because none will dispute the ground with him.

In all the wars you have formerly been concerned in, you had only armies to contend with; in this case you have both an army and a country to combat with. In former wars, the countries followed the fate of their capitals; Canada fell with Quebec, and Minorca with Fort Mahon or St. Philip's; by subduing those, the conquerors opened a way into, and became masters of the country: here it is otherwise; if you get possession of a city here, you are obliged to shut yourselves up in it, and can make no other use of it, than to spend your country's money in. This is all the advantage you have drawn from New-York; and you would draw less from Philadelphia, because it requires more force to keep it, and is much farther from the sea. A pretty figure you and the Tories would cut in this city, with a river full of ice, and a town full of fire; for the immediate consequence of your getting here would be, that you would be cannonaded out again, and the Tories be obliged to make good the damage; and this, sooner or later, will be the fate of New-York.

I wish to see the city saved, not so much from military as from natural motives. 'Tis the hiding place of women and children, and Lord Howe's proper business is with our armies. When I put all the circumstances together which ought to be taken, I laugh at your notion of conquering America. Because you lived in a little country where an army might run over the whole in a few days, and where a single company of soldiers might put a multitude to the route, you expected to find it the same here. It is plain that you brought over with you all the narrow notions you were bred up with, and imagined that a proclamation in the King's name was to do great things; but Englishmen always travel for knowledge, and your Lordship, I hope, will return, if you return at all, much wiser than you came.

We may be surprised by events we did not expect, and in that interval of recollection you may gain some temporary advantage. Such was the case a few weeks ago, but we soon ripen again into reason, collect our strength, and while you are preparing for triumph, we come upon you with a defeat. Such it has been, and such it would be, were you to try it an hundred times over. Were you to garrison the places you might march over, in order to secure their subjection, (for remember you can do it by no other means) your army would be like a stream of water running to nothing. By the time you reached from New-York to Virginia, you would be reduced to a string of drops, not capable of hanging together; while we, by retreating from State to State, like a river turning back upon itself, would acquire strength, in the same proportion, as you lost it, and in the end be capable of overwhelming you. The country in the mean time, would suffer, but 'tis a day of suffering, and we ought to expect it. What we contend for is worthy the affliction we may go through. If we get but bread to eat, and any kind of raiment to put on, we ought not only to be contented, but thankful. More than *that* we ought not to look for, and less than *that* Heaven has not yet suffered us to want. He that would sell his birthright for a little *salt*, is as worthless as he who sold it for *porridge* without salt. And he that would part with it for a gay coat, or a plain coat, ought for ever to be a slave in buff. What are salt, sugar and finery to the inestimable blessings of "Liberty and Safety?" Or what are the inconveniencies of a few months to the tributary bondage of ages? The meanest peasant in America, blessed with these sentiments, is a happy man compared with a New-York Tory; he can eat his morsel without repining, and when he has done, can sweeten it with a repast of wholesome air; he can take his child by the hand and bless it, without feeling the conscious shame of neglecting a parent's duty.

In publishing these remarks, I have several objects in view: On your part, they are to expose the folly of your pretended authority as a Commissioner; the wickedness of your cause in general, and the impossibility of your conquering us at any rate. On the part of the public, my meaning is, to shew them their true and solid interest; to encourage them to their own good; to remove the fears and falsities which bad men had spread and weak men had encouraged; and to excite in all men a love for union, and a chearfulness for duty.

I shall submit one more case to you respecting your conquest of this country, and then proceed to new observations.

Suppose our armies in every part of the continent were immediately to disperse, every man to his home, or where else he might be safe, and engage to re-assemble again on a certain future day; it is clear you would then have no army to contend with, yet you would be as much at a loss in that case as you are now; you would be afraid to send your troops in parties over the Continent, either to disarm, or prevent us from assembling, lest they should not return; and while you kept them together, having no army of ours to dispute with, you could not call it a conquest; you might furnish out a pompous page in the London Gazette, or the New-York paper, but when we returned at the appointed time, you would have the same work to do you had at first.

It has been the folly of Britain to suppose herself more powerful than she really is, and by that means to have arrogated to herself a rank in the world she is not entitled to; for more than a century past she has not been able to carry on a war without foreign assistance. In Marlborough's campaigns, and from that day to this, the number of German troops and officers assisting her have been about equal with her own; ten thousand Hessians were sent to England last war to protect her from a French invasion; and she would have cut but a poor figure in her Canadian and West-Indian expeditions, had not America been lavish both of her money and men to help her along. The only instance in which she was engaged singly, that I can recollect, was against the rebellion in Scotland in forty-five and forty-six, and in that, out of three battles, she was twice beaten, till by thus reducing their numbers (as we shall yours) and taking a supply ship that was coming to Scotland with cloaths, arms and money (as we have often done) she was at last enabled to defeat them. England was never famous by land, her officers have generally been suspected of cowardice, have more of the air of a dancing master than a soldier, and by the sample we have taken prisoners, we begin to give the preference to ourselves. Her strength of late has laid in her extravagance; but as her finances and her credit are now low, her sinews in that line begin to fail fast. As a nation she is the poorest in Europe; for were the whole Kingdom, and all that is in it, to be put up to sale like the estate of a bankrupt, it would not fetch as much as she owes: Yet this thoughtless wretch must go to war, and with the avowed design too of making us bear part of her burthen, to support her in riot and debauchery, and to assist her afterwards in distressing those nations who are now our best friends. This ingratitude may suit a Tory, or the unchristian peevishness of a fallen Quaker, but none else.

'Tis the unhappy temper of the English to be pleased with any war, right or wrong, be it but successful; but they soon grow discontented with ill fortune, and it is an even chance that they are as clamorous for peace next summer, as the King and his Ministers were for war last winter. In this natural view of things, your Lordship stands in a very ugly critical situation: Your whole character is staked upon your laurels; if they wither, you wither with them; if they flourish, you cannot live long to look at them; and at any rate, the black account hereafter is not far off. What lately appeared to us misfortunes, were only blessings in disguise; and the seeming advantages on your side have turned out to our profit. Even our loss of this city, as far as we can see, might be a principal gain to us: The more surface you spread over, the thinner you will be, and the easier wiped away; and our consolation under that apparent disaster would be, that the estates of the Tories would become sureties for the repairs. In short, there is no old ground we can fall upon, but some new foundation rises again to support us. "*We have put, Sir our* "*hands to the plough, and cursed be he that looketh back.*"

Your king, in his speech to parliament last spring, declared to them, "*That he had no doubt but the great force* "*they had enabled him to send to America, would effectu-* "*ally reduce the rebellious Colonies.*" It has not, neither can it; but it has done just enough to lay the foundation of its own next year's ruin. You are sensible that you left England in a divided, distracted state of politicks, and, by the command you had here, you became a principal prop in the court party: their fortunes rest on yours; by a single express you can fix their value with the public, and the degree to which their spirits shall rise or fall; they are in your hands as stock, and you have the secret of the alley with you. Thus situated and connected, you become the unintentional mechanical instrument of your own and their overthrow. The king and his ministers put conquest out of doubt, and the credit of both depended on the proof. To support them in the interim, it was necessary you should make the most of every thing; and we can tell, by Hugh Gaine's New-York paper, what the complexion of the London Gazette is. With such a list of victories the nation cannot expect you will ask new supplies; and to confess your want of them, would give the lie to your triumphs, and impeach the king and his ministers of treasonable deception. If you make the necessary demand at home, your party sinks: if you make it not, you sink yourself; to ask it now is too late, and to ask it before was too soon, and unless it arrive quickly, will be of no use. In short the part you have to act, cannot be acted; and I am fully persuaded, that all you have to trust to, is to do the best you can with what force you have got, or little more.

Though we have greatly excelled you in point of generalship and bravery of men, yet, as a people, we have not entered into the full soul of enterprise; for I, who know England and the disposition of the people well, am confident that it is easier for us to effect a revolution there, than you a conquest here: A few thousand men landed in England with the declared design of deposing the present king, bringing his ministers to trial, and setting up the duke of Glocester in his stead, would assuredly carry their point, while you were groveling here ignorant of the matter. As I send all my papers to England, this, like COMMON-SENSE, will find its way there; and though it may put one party on their guard, it will inform the other and the nation in general of our design to help them.

Thus far, Sir I have endeavoured to give you a picture of present affairs: You may draw from it what conclusions you please. I wish as well to the true prosperity of England as you can, but I consider *Independance as America's natural Right and Interest*, and never could see any real difference it would be to Britain. If an English merchant receives an order and is paid for it, it signifies nothing to him who governs the country—This is my creed of politicks. If I have any where expressed myself over warmly, 'tis from a fixed immoveable hatred I have, and ever had, to cruel men and cruel measures. I have likewise an aversion to monarchy, as being too debasing to the dignity of man; but I never troubled others with my notions till very lately, nor ever published a syllable in England in my life. What I write is pure nature, and my pen and my soul have ever gone together. My writings I have always given away, reserving only the expence of printing and paper, and sometimes not even that. I never courted either fame or interest, and my manner of life, to those who know it, will justly what I say. My study is to be useful, and if your Lordship loves mankind as well as I do, you would, seeing you cannot conquer us, cast about and lend your hand towards accomplishing a peace. Our Independance, with GOD's blessing, we will maintain against all the world; but as we wish to avoid evil ourselves, we wish not to inflict it on others. I am never over inquisitive into the secrets of the Cabinet, but I have some notion, that if you neglect the present opportunity, that it will not be in our power to make a separate peace with you afterwards; for whatever treaties or alliance we form, we shall most faithfully abide by; wherefore you may be deceived if you think you can make it up with us at any time. A lasting Independent peace is my wish, end and aim; and to accomplish that "*I pray God the*" Americans "*may never be defeated, and I trust while they have good officers, and are well commanded,*" and willing to be commanded, "*that they* NEVER WILL."

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1777.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of the Markets, from many corroborating Circumstances, have Reason to believe, the good People of this State are greatly imposed on by the Free Negroes, who usually attend the Market to sell Veal, Mutton, &c. on Commission; and as they are desirous in future of redressing so great a Grievance,

They therefore give Notice,

That from and after the 24th Day of May, Inst. no Free Negro or Slave shall be permitted to sell any Thing in the Markets, without a Ticket first obtained, from the Owners of such Calves, Sheep, Hogs, &c. specifying the Prices they are willing to sell at, in order that the Inhabitants may be satisfied whether the Owners or Sellers are the Extortioners.

N. B. A Ticket was lately produced to the Commissioners, wherein the *moderate* Price of *Four Pounds Ten Shillings* per Hundred for Corn Blades, and *Twenty five Shillings* per Pound for fresh Butter, was limited by the Proprietor; and another Ticket, limiting the Butcher to *Five Pounds* per Quarter, for hind Quarters, and *Four Pounds* per Quarter, for fore Quarters of Mutton.—No General Ticket, in future, will be allowed to Negroes who sell in and attend the Markets.

American Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, March 25.

THE Hollanders are extremely exasperated against the English, on account of their having lately taken, condemned, and sold a Dutch ship, bound to St. Eustatia, on pretence of her having military stores on board for the Americans. The states of Holland, notwithstanding the endeavours of Sir Joseph York, the English embassador, to lull them asleep, have ordered a strong fleet to be fitted out for the protection of their West-India trade.

The Empress of Russia hath purchased, from the Emperor of Morocco, the port of Tangier, for the advantage of her trade in the Mediterranean. This purchase hath excited the jealousy of several European powers, particularly Spain, who, it is thought, will endeavour to prevent a Russian establishment there, so near to Gibraltar and her own coasts.

The Court of Spain hath sent Vice-Admiral Casa Tilly, with 12 sail of the line, 5 frigates, 4 xebecks, and 60 transports, with troops, to Buenos Ayres. The land forces are under the command of Don Pedro de Cavallos, who has received 600,000 pistres in gold for the expence of his expedition; and it is imagined he will, on his arrival, act offensively and vigorously on the Rio de la Plata, notwithstanding the pacific declarations of the court of Portugal.

Sixteen large ships of war from 60 to 80 guns, are fitting out at Ferrol and Carthagena, destined for the Mediterranean, to watch the motions of the Russians. This squadron is to be commanded by Don Antonio de Arce.

It is said that the *once* celebrated Paschal Paoli, the Corsican chief is now employed among the British and foreign mercenaries in Canada, (where he has a command) as an instrument to destroy that Liberty, which he *pretended* to love, and openly defended. For the honour of humanity we wish that this may not prove true. It must give real pain, after all his struggles in his own country, thus to see him damn'd to everlasting fame.'

CHARLES-TOWN, May 5.

THE London Gazette, of the 25th of January, contains an humble Address from *the Mayor, Burgesses and Commonalty of the City of Bristol*, to the King, "sincerely "congratulating him upon the Success of his Arms in A-"merica."—Another, from *the Masters, Wardens and Commonalty of the Society of* MERCHANT VENTURERS *of the said City*, with like Congratulations; "acknowledg-"ing, that the dangerous Height to which the Defection "of their Fellow Subjects had risen, *was truly alarming*, "and SEVERELY FELT, by every Man who wished the "Prosperity of the Nation, for, *the ruin of its Trade "must have inevitably followed* their Success; and wish-"ing that, by the coercive measures now pursuing, Peace "may be so restored, *that* THE TRADE *of Great-Britain*, "the Source of its Wealth and Grandeur, *may recover its* "FORMER SPLENDOR, and remain unequalled."—And another, from *the* FREEHOLDERS, BURGESSES, *and* IN-HABITANTS *of the said City*, congratulating the King, "upon the *glorious Success* of his Arms in America, and "the *signal Advantages* most *providentially* obtained [*not "at Trenton or Princeton*] over the REBELS, with so "small * Loss of his Forces; most thankfully acknow-"ledging the *many* and *great Blessings* they enjoy under "his *mild* and *auspicious* Government, at the same Time "that they are inclined to lament the Calamities of Civil "War; looking forwards with ardent Hope, for the Re-"establishment of Law and Liberty in America, when, "by the IRRESISTIBLE FORCE OF HIS ARMS, the "Disobedient and Rebellious shall be effectually subdued; "and trusting that, through the Wisdom of his Councils, "THE TRADE OF AMERICA will be made *subject to "such Regulations and Restrictions*, and shall, in the Eye "of Reason and Policy be judged expedient to render it, "in its several Branches, most conducive to the Interest "of his Subjects."—Which Addresses are said to have been signed by 1272 Persons.

The same Paper contains the following ministerial Paragraphs, to induce the People of England to believe, that *every American*, or *American Advocate*, is, of Course, an Incendiary.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, Jan 22.

"This City is again thrown into the utmost Confusion, "by a Fire breaking out at three different Places at the "same Time, last Monday Night; happily it was disco-"vered before it got to a Head; we found a Train of "combustible Matter, laid in such Manner, [*a most infer-"nal Lie*] that if it had catched Fire, the Flames must "have spread over a great Part of the City. It is strong-"ly suspected, that these diabolical Schemes are conduct-"ed by Persons zealous for the Americans [*another Lie*]. "We live in continual Dread of having our Houses in "Flames while we are asleep. It was an ill-judged Thing "[*an excellent Disguise for a ministerial Writer*] to pre-"sent an Address on the Success of our Arms at this cri-"tical Time, for we have a Number of Americans among "us, Men of capital Fortunes, who strongly opposed the "Address; it has bred more Mischief among us than "ever a popular Alderman did in the City of London, and "and of much more fatal Consequence: Besides, it "came in an ill Grace from such a trading City as this, "who have severely felt the ill Effects of the American "War, by the great Decrease of Trade."

"There are Letters to Town from Bristol, which say, "that several Persons (some of whom were of the first "Consequence in Trade) suspected [*another Lie*] of be-"ing concerned in the late horrid Attempts to destroy "that Place, had absconded [*that is to say, deserting to "abandoned a Place, where without drawing themselves, to "remove to a Land from whence Virtue and Liberty have "not been banished*]; that diligent search were making "after them; and that Notice of this Decampment had "been sent to Sir John Fielding, in order that he should "have a good Look-out for them. The Names of those "said to have absconded, has not yet been made public."

It may be depended upon, that a Brigantine is lately arrived at Philadelphia, from France, with 10,800 Stand of Arms, 2000 double-Bridle Locks, and many other valuable Articles; a Ship from Nantes, with 1500 Stand of Arms, 30,000lb. of Gunpowder, and Soldiers cloathing, in Virginia; another Ship from France, at Portsmouth in New-Hampshire, with Cannon for a new Frigate there, 12,000 Stand of Arms, a Quantity of Flints, 100,000lb. of Gunpowder, Woolens, Linens, &c. and two more such Vessels, with like Cargoes at Boston; and that a French ship had sailed with the above Vessels for Boston, with 50 brass Field-Pieces, some heavy Cannon, and other Warlike Stores.

A Variety of Opinions still prevail, as to what will be the first Operations of the British General Howe.—About the 20th of March 3000 Troops, British and Hessians, were embarked from the City of New-York and Staaten-Island, on board Transports, which were lying at the latter, and continued there the 21st Instant. The general Opinion seemed to be, that they were destined for Chesapeak Bay, to attempt a Descent on the Eastern Shore, or that the Troops were to proceed to the Head of Elk River, taking Annapolis or Baltimore in their Way. There were some who thought it probable, they were to go up the North River, and attempt the high Land Fortifications there. And others who supposed their real Destination to be for Delaware Bay. There are some also, who suggest that we ought not to think ourselves too secure, but be extremely vigilant and watchful against Surprizes, especially, as it is said, the noted Capt. Wallace, has been sent for to England, to be consulted upon a Southern Expedition, whence an Armament might unexpectedly arrive.

By a Gentleman who left Nantes the 8th of March, we learn, that the Ship Hope, Capt. Hatter, was safe arrived there from hence.——That Gideon Dupont, Esq; of this State, was still detained a Prisoner at Gibraltar.——That a ship called the Oxford, from Virginia, with 400 Hogsheads of Tobacco, had been carried into Liverpool, by the Crew, who rose upon and took her from the Master.——That the French had about 45 Ships of Line and as many Frigates in Commission.—And Troops were marching from the inner Parts of France to the Sea Coasts.

It is the Opinion of some, That the Courts of France and Spain will not formally declare War against Great-Britain, until they are ready to fall on Jamaica and Grenada at once; those Powers having in Course of the two last Years transported near 30,000 Troops to the West Indies, and provided ample Magazines of Provisions and Stores for that Number.

In our last, we mentioned 72 American Prisoners having been put ashore from the Emerald British Frigate in Lynnhaven-Bay. We have since received Accounts of 27 more being landed near the same Place, from other Ships of War.

The following Marriages were solemnized here last Week, viz. Between John Harleston, jun. Esq; and Miss Elizabeth Lynch, Daughter of the late Honourable Thomas Lynch, one of our first Delegates to the Continental Congress.—Mr. Edward Trescott, Merchant, and Miss Rachel Bonquet,—and Mr. Jonathan Lawrence, and Miss Elizabeth Daniel, Daughter of Mr. Robert Daniel.

NAVY BOARD, April 29, 1777.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the NAVY are in want of a Number of

Negro Ship Carpenters or Caulkers.

Any Persons having such to hire by the Year, are desired to apply to EDWARD BLAKE, *First Commissioner.*

For Sale at Public Auction,

At Mr. Strickland's, up the Path, on Wednesday the 7th Instant,

Four very valuable Negro Fellows,

Who have been bred to the Carpenters Business.

WEBB and BENTHAM.

On Thursday the 8th of May, Inst. at our Vendue Store, in Broad-Street, will be sold to the highest Bidder,

A large Ferry Boat,

Belonging to the Estate of Mr. Simons, deceased; it may be seen before the Sale, at the Governor's Bridge.

WEBB and BENTHAM.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On Friday the 16th Instant, at my Room in Church-Street, precisely at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon,

Several Valuable Tracts of Land, *viz.*

ONE Tract containing 293 Acres, old Measure, Part of the Fair-Lawn Barony, on Cooper River, 60 Acres exceeding good for Rice, joining S. W. on the high Road and Lands sold to Mrs. Mary Broughton; about a Quarter of a Mile from a good Landing.——One Tract of 300 Acres of Pine Barren, about two Miles Distance from the above.——Two Tracts, one 250 the other 300 Acres, on the East Side of Wateree-River, in Craven County, upon a Branch of Santee, N.W. on Land laid out to Matthew Singelton.——Two Tracts, one 514 the other 511 Acres, Part of Fair-Lawn Barony. All these Lands good for Corn, Rice and Indico. Also,

Three very valuable Tracts of Land upon Okatee Creek, on the Devil's Elbow Barony; and also Four Tracts on ditto Barony, upon the River May. Plats of said Lands may be seen, and further Information had of

JACOB VALK.

On Friday the 16th of May, Instant, will be sold at my Room, in Church-Street, precisely at Twelve o'Clock,

Thirteen very valuable Field Slaves.

The Purchaser may have Twelve Months Credit, paying Interest, and giving Bond with approved Security.

JACOB VALK.

TO BE SOLD, Wholesale or Retale,

For CASH or PRODUCE only,

By LEWIS LESTARGETTE,

THREE CARGOES of GOODS directly from *Europe*, amongst which are the following Articles, viz. Good Claret in casks, 3 and 4 years old Ditto and Spanish Wines in bottles, old Brandy,—thin Broad Cloths, with Buttons and Suitable Trimmings,—Checks, Osnabrugs, Durants of different colours, black Everlasting, super fine white and coloured Callimanco, Flannel, variety of shirting and sheeting Linens, Cambricks and Lawns, brown Cambrick for mens wear, corded and plain Dimities, bird eye diaper Tabling and Napkining, pocket Handkerchers of all prices, beaver and coarse Hats,—men, women and children's (white and coloured) thread, cotton and silk Hose—thread pavillion Gauze, diaper and holland Tapes, worsted Bindings, Threads of all sorts, waistcoat & shirt Buttons, Ladies silk & Morocco Pumps, Girls Morocco Ditto, a few light Silks for ladies gowns, white & black Mode for Ladies Hats, silk Umbrellioes, mens & womens leather Gloves, thread & silk Gloves & Mitts, flowered, striped & plain Gauzes, bordered gauze Handkerchers and Aprons, blond Lace, Edgings & Footings, skeleton Wire for caps, ladies fashionable dressed and undressed Caps, pearl Necklaces & Earings, figured & plain Ribbons, Pins & Needles, Hair Pins, ladies tortoise shell Combs, Ivory & Horn Combs of all sizes, sewing Silks, Knitting Needles and Thread, silk Laces,—China Dishes & Plates, Tureens, punch Bowls, breakfast Cups & Saucers, Tumblers & wine Glasses, a few neat Officers Fusils and Couteaux-de-Chasse, Belts for ditto, Officers gold & silver Epaulettes, black Feathers for ditto, Surgeons Instruments, Drugs & Medicines, Razors & Straps, Pen & other Knives, Scissars of all sizes & prices, Gartering, ready made coarse & fine Shirts; Whips of many kinds, cloaths & shoe Brushes, house Brooms, scented & plain Hair Powder, powder Boxes & Puffs, Iron Locks, Hoes, Spades, Axes, Pickaxes, Saws, &c. Russia and other Duck, Cordage, Sail Twine, gilt Pinchbeck & other metal Buckles, Sadlery, Window Glass, Linseed Oil, Paints in general and paint Brushes, buck & duck Shot, writing & cartridge Paper, Registers, Quills, sealing Wax & Waters, Ink stands of a new and curious invention, Ink in bottles, Spices of all sorts, Almonds in the shell, Raisins, Prunes, Anchovies, Olives & Pickles, Fruits preserved in brandy, Aniseed & other Cordial Waters, Cooks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, Jamaica RUM, muscovado & loaf SUGAR, and COFFEE.

TO BE SOLD by public Outcry, on *Tuesday* the 27th Instant, at the Dwelling house of the late *Richard Lambton*, Esq; deceased,

ALL the Houshold Furniture, Plate, China, Linen, &c. of the said Deceased; Also 22 House Negroes. Conditions of the Sale to be Cash, before the Property is altered or removed.

All Persons having Demands on the Estate of the said Deceased, are desired to send them in without Delay, properly attested; and those indebted to the Estate, on Bond, Note or otherwise, are requested to make speedy Payment, to

ALEXANDER INGLIS, *Attorney to Alexander Wright, Esq. Administrator on the said Estate.*

May 4th, 1777.

For Sunbury, in Georgia, to sail in all this Week,

The BRIG Comet,

ALEXANDER CURLING, Master.

FOR Freight or Passage apply on board, at Gramme's Wharf. Ten Pounds Reward will be given by said Master to any Person who will discover who stole an English Clinch-built Mosee, from along side the Brig; she was about 13 or 14 Feet Keel; her Upperworks painted red, her Bottom payed with Pitch, and a Pudding round her Gunwale.

JANE CUYLER, by the Advice of her Friends in Carolina, has removed from Savanah to Charles-Town, and has taken a convenient House in Elliott Street, opposite Mr. John Benfield's, where she purposes to keep a private Boarding House. A good Price by the Year or Month will be given for an approved Cook and Washer-Woman.

OUR Copartnership ending this Day, by ALEXANDER GILLON retiring from Business, we request every Person indebted to us, to settle with JOHN PLATT CRIPPS and FLORIAN CHARLES MAY; and those to whom we are indebted are desired to call on them for Payment, on or before the first of August next.

ALEX. GILLON and Co.

I Shall be much obliged to those who are indebted to me to settle their Accounts with Messrs. Cripps and May, before the first of August next, particularly those on open Account or Notes, and for Interest due on their Bonds.

ALEXANDER GILLON.

WANTS Employ, a young Man who writes and understands the French and English Languages. He can be well recommended. Any Gentleman desirous to employ such a Person, will please to apply to the Printer hereof.

A Man every Way qualified to command a Vessel in any Part of the World, is actually in Want of a Birth. He is a Foreigner and does not speak the English Language very fluently; on which Account he is more particularly fit for the West-Indian or European Trade. He can give any Satisfaction that may be required of his Capacity and Integrity, being well known here by People of Credit. Inquire of the Printer.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, the 22d of April last,

A large Chesnut-Sorrel Horse,

Betwixt 15 and 16 Hands high, and branded. Whoever will deliver the said Horse to me at Dorchester, shall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds currency: If Stolen by a white Person, a further Reward of Fifty Pounds will be given on Conviction of the Offender.

DANIEL DROZE.

N. B. He has a Snip in his Forehead, several Saddle Spots on his Back, and one hind Hoof white.

* *The Return transmitted by General Howe, to Lord George Germaine, published in the London Gazette of the 30th of December, had represented his Loss 941, in killed, wounded, and missing; and the Number of American Prisoners taken by him, was at the same Time announced to be 4430—[1099 of this Number fell into his Hands at Long-Island, on the 27th of August, when nearly his whole Force was employed against a handful of raw, ill-disciplined Militia; and 2818 at Fort Washington, on the 16th of November, where also he reaped the Advantages of superior Numbers, and the Inexperience of his Foe, as well as several others.—What has this General done since? Has he reduced the Americans? No: He has published another Proclamation! and is teaching the Americans the Art of War; in which they are resolved to become proficient, as well as to be FREE—maugre all the Contrivances of an Host of Traitors, and the infernal Attempts of Extortioners (worse than Traitors) to raise discontents—being determined to suffer any Thing rather than the Loss of Liberty, and patiently wait for a proper Day of Retribution.*

The Six Thousand Tickets,

IN

The UNITED STATES LOTTERY,

Received for Sale in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, having just come to the Hands of the Subscribers,

THEY request, that all Persons intending to become Adventurers in said Lottery, will be expeditious in their Purchases, as the Managers advise, that the Drawing will positively begin at the time appointed by the Hon. the Continental Congress, and which was the *Tenth* Day of this present Month. LEVINUS CLARKSON,
JOHN DORSIUS.
Charles-Town, JOSIAH SMITH, jun.
April 22, 1777.

N. B. Such Persons as have received Receipts for their Numbers purchased, by returning them now, will have Tickets in their Room.

One Hundred Negroes

Are wanted on Hire for the Public Works, for any Time (agreeable to the Owners) not exceeding one Year.

PERSONS willing to engage for any Number of the above one hundred, are desired to apply in Charles-Town, to DANIEL CANNON, or
April 26, 1777. JOHN CALVERT.

Fort Moultrie, April 25, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons having Demands upon Colonel CHARLES-COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, on Account of the First South-Carolina Regiment of Infantry, on Continental Establishment, that they do immediately make them known to the Pay-master of said Regiment, JOHN SANDFORD DART.

FRENCH TONGUE.

MRS. BODY presents her Compliments to the Ladies, and acquaints them, that she has taken a House in Tradd-street, next Door to Mrs. Dewar's, where she intends to teach the FRENCH LANGUAGE.—She solicits their Favours, in hopes her Pronunciation, Mode, and Assiduity, will, upon Trial, merit Encouragement.

P. S. Those to whom it will be more agreeable, may be waited on at their own Houses.

St. John's Berkley County, 18*th April,* 1777.

ANY Tradesman who is capable of executing a genteel Altar-piece for this Church, and is willing to undertake the same immediately; or to glaze the Windows, and plaister and whitewash the Inside, is desired to apply to Captain John Cordes, in the said Parish, or to Dr. William Keith, jun. in Charles-Town, who will more particularly inform any, whom it may suit, to undertake the same.

JAMES PATTERSON, in King-street,

Has to dispose of

A very good Assortment of FILES.

Harpsicords *and* Guitars,

Or other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED,

AND

CLOCKS of every Kind Repaired and Cleaned,

By the Subscriber, next Door to the Scots Meeting.

JOHN MILL.

On Wednesday the 7th Day of May,

WILL BE SOLD,

At Messrs. WM. *and* JAMES CARSON'*s Store, on the Bay,*

The remaining Part of their Stock,

CONSISTING of Damasks, Satins, Lustrings, Mactuas, Modes, Lawn, Gauze, Ribbons, Mens, Womens and Girls Silk Gloves, also Marble Slabs, Steel Plate Saws, with a Variety of other Articles. EDWARD OATS.

ON Wednesday the 7th of May, will be sold by Public Outcry, at Mr. Strickland's,

Upwards of 30 valuable Slaves,

mostly this Country born, among whom are, a complete Pair of Sawyers, a jobbing Carpenter and Indico-maker, handy Boys and Girls, &c. Credit will be given to the 1st of January, 1778, paying Interest, and giving Bond with approved security.

WEBB and BENTHAM.

DAVID-LEWIS IMER, and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store in Tradd-Street, lately occupied by Messrs. George Mathewes and Co.

DEMARARA Rum, Northward ditto, Muscovado and Loaf Sugar, Syrup, Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, Checks, Stripes, Osnabrugs, Linens, Holland Sheeting, Roans, Damask Napkins, Serge Deloy, Waistcoat Shapes, Chintzes and Callicoes, Mens and Womens Silk, Cotton and Thread Hose, Ribbons, Threads, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Hanover Lace, Mens Hats, Sheet, Ladies neat mounted Fans, Hand, Cross-cut and Whip-saw Files, Almonds, Raisins, Currants, dried Figs, Salt-petre, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

The Plantation whereon the Subscriber resides,

In St. John's Parish, known by the Name of BRATON,

Twenty-six Miles distant from Charles-Town,

CONTAINING twelve hundred Acres more or less, two hundred of which are esteemed good Rice Land, with Water at command to overflow the Whole; a Part of the Provision Land cleared and under a good Fence, the remainder well timbered with Oak and Hickery: Convenient to a Landing on the Premises, are two exceeding good Dwelling-Houses, one in good Repair, with every necessary Accommodation.——The Tract will admit of two Settlements, and will be divided if more agreeable to the Purchaser. For Particulars enquire of

THOMAS BROUGHTON, jun.

JOHN WEBB and JAMES BENTHAM,

Having entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of

WEBB and *BENTHAM,*

PURPOSE to dispose of Dry Goods, Rum, Sugar, Negroes, Lands, Household Furniture, &c. by Auction, on the usual Terms. Those, Friends or others, who may be so obliging as to favour them with Commissions, may rely on their utmost Efforts for their Interest, and the strictest Punctuality in the Settlement of their Accounts. Their Counting-House is kept in Broad-Street, opposite Messrs. Downes and Lee. JOHN WEBB,
JAMES BENTHAM.

April 21, 1777.

ERASMUS AUDLEY *and* WILLIAM HOPKINS,

Having entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of

AUDLEY and *HOPKINS,*

PURPOSE carrying on the Factorage Business, for the Sale of the Country Produce. Those, of their Friends or others, who may please to employ them with the Disposal of their Crops, may rely on their utmost Efforts for their Interest, and the strictest Punctuality in the Settlement of their Accounts: Their Counting-House is kept in Bedon's Alley, at the House lately occupied by Messrs. Robert Stott and Company.

N. B. Mr. Wainwright's Boat will take in any Rice that may be sent them from Dorchester.

BROUGHT to the Subscriber, by a Negro Boy belonging to Mr. Thomas Young, A few Yards of Homespun Cloth:—It is supposed to be stolen from some Person at the Four Holes, tho' said to be found in Church-street in this Town. The Person who lost it, may have it again, paying for this Advertisement, on applying to JOSEPH VERREE.

Dorchester, April 25, 1777.

AS little or no Notice has been taken of my former Advertisement, this is for the last Time to request all Persons having any Demands against the Estate of JAMES WHITE, deceased, formerly of Santee, to bring in their Accounts properly attested, by the 20th Day of June next, at which Time a Dividend will be made amongst the Creditors of the Monies now in the Subscriber's Hands. —Those who do not avail themselves of this Notice will be excluded from any Share of the same.

MARY WHITE, Administratrix.

A MAN Servant, who has been used to Waiting, and would engage to go to the Northward, may hear of Encouragement by applying to the Printer.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale,

THE House and Lot where the Subscriber lately lived, in Ansonborough, containing in Front of King-street, one hundred Feet, and in Depth to Wentworth-street, one hundred and fifty Feet. On the Premises are, a very neat Dwelling-House, in complete repair, a large Store-Room, Kitchen, Wash-House, Wood-House, Chair-House and Stable, large enough to contain two Chairs and three Horses, a Well of exceeding good Water, and a large Garden, at present filled with a Variety of Vegetables and Fruit Trees.—If not sold by the 5th of May, it will then be put up and sold at Public Sale, at Webb and Bentham's Vendue Store, in Broad-street.

JAMES BENTHAM.

Also to be Let, a Pew in the North-Gallery of St. Michael's Church.

THE Subscriber acquaints his old Customers and others, that he now has, and purposes constantly to keep ready, a sufficient Quantity of

Drawing Boot Legs,

Not inferior to any ever imported, which he makes at his Old Shop in Union-street continued, for Ready Money.

He will either purchase or take apprentice one or two Negro Boys, to learn the Shoe-making Business. He likewise wants two good Negro Shoemakers, on hire, for whom good Wages and punctual Pay will be given.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

Congarees, April 10, 1777.

BOSHEY HOOFMAN tells a Sorrel Mare, about 12 Hands and an half high, with a bald Face, six Years old, branded on the mounting Buttock H-3-o, a natural Trotter.

SAMUEL DULLIS informs me of a light Dun Horse, 14 Hands high, seven Years old, paces, trots, and canters, branded on the off Buttock JR, a dull Brand on the off Shoulder not legible, had on a large Bell, stamped NR on the Staple.

JACOB LEVER tells a Black Horse, 13 Hands high, 7 Years old, has a Star in his Face, one white Foot, branded on the mounting Shoulder and Buttock T. B. a natural Pacer, and has a bushy Mane.

MICHAEL RHINE tells a Bay Horse, 14 Hands high, 7 Years old, paces and trots, has a Star and a Snip, Hog-backed and Goose-rumped, branded on the mounting Buttock M.

ABRAHAM SEE tells an old Bay Horse, with a Star and Snip, has three white Feet, paces and trots, 14 Hands high, branded on the mounting Shoulder YY. has some Saddle Spots. The Owners may prove their Properties before

RALPH HUMPHREYS, J. P.

MR. THOMAS WARING, senior, informs me of a Black Horse, branded on the mounting Shoulder and Buttock F, having strayed into the Plantation of the Estate of Archer Waring, at the Cypress.

Taken up near Dorchester, a Bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, branded on the mounting Buttock, somewhat like R.

The Owners may prove their Properties before

WILLIAM MORGAN.

STOLEN or Strayed from White Point, A BLACK HORSE, about 14 Hands high, branded I-R, paces and trots. Whoever takes up and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall be rewarded with Ten Pounds.

JOSEPH DARRELL.

THE Commissioners appointed for clearing Edisto-River, and making it navigable from Ponpon-Bridge up to the Forks, are desired to meet at Edisto-Saw-Mills, on Wednesday the 30th Instant April: When all Persons inclined to undertake the Clearing any Part of the said River, are desired to meet the Commissioners.

Charlestown, April 18, 1777.

AGREEABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of this State to regulate the Price and Assize of Bread, &c.

I HAVE enquired the Price of Flour, and find that imported from the Northern States to be at Nine Pounds per Hundred Pounds Weight; and Carolina Flour at Six Pounds, both being used by the Bakers, at which Price the Half-Crown Loaves must weigh as follows, viz.

Of NORTHWARD FLOUR.	lb.	oz.	Of CAROLINA FLOUR.	lb.	oz.
WHITE,	1	2	WHITE,	1	12
WHEATEN,	1	11	WHEATEN,	2	10
HOUSHOLD,	2	4	HOUSHOLD,	3	8

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take Notice.

GEORGE SHEED, Commissary-General.

STRAYED from Charles-Town, about Six Months ago,

A bright Bay Gelding,

Fourteen Hands high, his Mane then only half trimmed, has a white Snip on his Forehead, both hind Feet white, trots naturally, has no Brand, and has some English Blood; he was raised at the Horse-shoe. Whoever will deliver the said Horse to me in Charles-Town, shall have Twenty-five Pounds Reward. JACOB WILLEMAN.

Who has for Sale, A NEGRO WENCH, a complete Washer and Ironer, sold for no other Fault, but that she will not work in the Field.

ALL Persons indebted to MAINE and RANTOWLE, are requested to make Payment to the Subscriber, on or before the first Day of June next: Those who neglect this Notice will find their Accounts in the Hands of an Attorney to be sued for, as no further Indulgence can possibly be given. WALTER MAINE.

To be SOLD,

On Wednesday the 14th of May next, at the Plantation of ZACHARY VILLEPONTOUX, senior, in St. James's Goose-Creek,

Seventy-five Prime Slaves,

CHIEFLY this Country born, among whom are, Wheel-wrights, Sawyers, Boat-men and Brick-moulders, with fine young breeding Wenches, and a Number of handy Boys and Girls; as complete a Gang as any in the State. One, two, or three Years Credit will be given, on approved Security, and Interest from the Day. The Property not to be altered till the Conditions are complied with.—If the above Day prove rainy, the Sale will be on the first fair Day thereafter: The Sale to begin at Eleven o'Clock.

N. B. The Distance to said Plantation from Charles-Town, is Twenty Miles, the Road leading thereto turns off at the Hon. Henry Middleton's upper Gate.

For SALE,

EIGHT Hundred Bushels of CORN, and a River Boat, Burden about 50 Barrels of Rice, now lying at the Market Wharf. For Terms apply to

JONATHAN LAURENCE.

Twenty Pounds Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, a BROWN BAY HORSE, fourteen Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, a Half-roached Mane, switch Tail, one of his hind Feet white, and has no visible brand: He has been used to the Chair, with the Harness of which his Breast and Sides are a little marked: The above Reward will be paid, with reasonable charges, on Delivery of said Horse, at Mr. Cannon's at Goose-Creek, or in Charles-Town, by JAMES WAKEFIELD.

A Twenty Pounds Bill,

FOUND by a Negro, at the Time of Sir Peter Parker and General Clinton's unsuccessful Attack on this Place, upon the High-Road, near Mr. Bee's Plantation at Ponpon, and then advertised at the State-House, not having been claimed, is now again advertised, that the proper Owner may recover it.——It was wrapt in a very remarkable Piece of Paper, the Description of which will be sufficient to discover the Proprietor, who is to apply to the Printer hereof, pay for this Advertisement, and give what Recompence he pleases to the honest Negro that found it.

On Tuesday the 13th Day of May next, will be Sold by Auction,

At our VENDUE STORE *on the Bay,*

All the remaining Stock in Trade of Mr. James Milligan, deceased,

Consisting of Various Sorts of DRY GOODS, IRON-MONGERY, &c. *By Order of the Administrator.*

GIBBES and CORAM.

Just Imported,

And to be Sold by THOMAS ARWIN, near the Exchange, on the Bay,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of superfine FLOUR, a Quantity of Bar Iron, Hoes, Salt, Muscovado Sugar, and a few Hogsheads of West-India Rum.

ALSO,

A Virginia built SLOOP, with her Tackle and Furniture, Burthen about seventy Tons.

A PERSON who understands the FARMING BUSINESS, and who can bring with him a Recommendation of his Honesty, Sobriety and Industry, will meet with Encouragement as an Overseer, by applying to WILLIAM BURROWS.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by P. TIMOTHY.